

Natural Woods

- Hardwoods, they usually grow slowly, 25 year or more.
- Softwoods, grow fast, 5-15 years
- Exotic woods (tropical woods), can be hard or soft and they come from tropical climates.
- Other trees, used to obtain materials other than wood

- Hardwoods
(Maderas Duras)

- ♦ Oak (Roble)
- ♦ Chestnut (Castaño)
- ♦ Ash (Fresno)
- ♦ Walnut (Nogal)
- ♦ Olive (Olivo)
- ♦ Beech (Haya)

- Softwoods
(Maderas Blandas)

- ♦ Poplar (Álamo)
- ♦ Black Poplar (Chopo)
- ♦ Pine (Pino)
- ♦ Fir (Abeto)
- ♦ Birch (Abedul)

Exotic or Tropical woods

- Mahogany (Caoba)
- Ebony (Ébano)
- Sapelle (Sapelli)
- Teak (Teca)
- African Teak (Iroko)
- Gaboon or oukumé (Okume)
- Brazilian Cherry (Jatobá)
- Balsa

Other trees

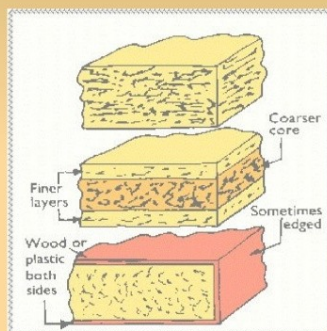
- Cork Oak (Alcornoque), used to obtain cork.
- Eucalyptus (Eucalipto), used to obtain pulpwood, the basis of paper manufacturing.

Manufactured boards

- Natural woods can't be used to obtain large pieces, almost larger than the trunk of the tree.
- Great amount of material is obtained from the branches and in the process of sawing.
- Some technologies make possible to obtain large layers of fine wood.

Aglomerado

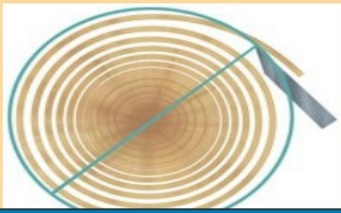
Chipboard



- ♦ Made from saw dust and chips, mixed and pressed with resins and additives.
- ♦ Can have two layers of fine natural wood or plastic.
- ♦ Sometimes the edges are covered with the same material, after the cutting.

Plywood

- Plywood is composed of thin sheets of natural wood, glued in layers to form a panel.
- Plywood always has an odd number of layers, with the fiber alternatively oriented



(Contrachapado)

Fiberboard



- Made from wood fibres glued under heat and pressure
- There are three types:
 - Medium density (MDF)
 - High density (HDF)
 - Low density (“Tablex”)

Measures of the boards in British Units



4 ft = 122 cm

8 ft = 244 cm